learned, but each had rhetoric, logic and learning suffieight to make his utterances worthy of any man's attension, and to control the interested attention of an assem-They all bat protound reverence for the Word of by. There are love of revenled fruth, and no one of appeard nimself to be wiser than the Apostles. were good speakers. They held up their heads, spoke food and platin. No one of them mumbled his words of let his voice tall toward the close of a zen, pence, as the had manner of some is. But with clear eacture, forcible speech they dreve their thoughts ears of the multitude, and left the hearer without excuse if he did not listen and believe.

Dr. Prime complains that a change has come over the Dr. Prime common at the people, which shows itself in a case and remore at the people, which shows itself in a case and remove a great man with a resonation already except to get a from the start he may craw. "Commissioned, in that from the start he may craw." Commissioned in the area of the start he may craw. cars, are not willing to take a voney or min to grow, Harr A. Baardenin seminary to the church in Particle phia, this whole life and died. John C. Backus agree shortly after leaving the seminary, wheel pillar, has stood in the same temple, these courters of these courters were in bed piller, has stood in the same temple of earlier of these courseles were in it, it would shrink from going to the cophets and taking a beardies buy to Yet they might go further and fare

Peter Adams, an aged deacon of a colored Sanist Church in St. Louis, recently married Laura Theroughwood, much to the vexamen of Emily Morrison the had thought that the providege of ministering to the old man's declining years would naturally be accoried to her. On the wedding night the jealous spinster jornal arceting to old Peter Adams. The descon arose from his bed and get into his garments. He did not go bewalked out and got a police officer and need Engly

A FAIR OFFER NOT YET ACCEPTED.

From The Daily Tribune of Prictag, Non. 26, 1880. We have always roused to notice the blackmailer George P. Rowell's slanders indetail, -not thinking it worth while to dign fy him so much. But it is well to be good-hamored after Thanksgiving, and so, "just ence," we propose to give him notice enough to last. Here is the latest concoction from him we have happened to see :

him we have happened to see:

It is universally known that about the time of Mr. Greeley's dust the circulation of The TRIEX XX declined. At the office of emphasization, and on sufficients and circulars issued thereform, a circulation of 180,000 was lars issued thereform, a circulation of 180,000 was chained for The Whiteliax Whiteliax Market as less tone 40,000. This ship me at Mr. Whiteliax Reid will never squarely deny although he will authous expanye statements, avoing the issue while scenario to deny it.

Every line of this (excepting, of course, the genwas severely feld), every separate institution and Porty thousand is in itself a great circulation, but at the time here specified, and afterward, THE THISUNG'S weekly circulated over three as 40,000 in twenty-old years! We will give a Committee, composed of the President of the Associated Press, the President of the American News Company and the President of the Adams Express Company, full access to our books, with anthority to examine our employes under oath. If they do not report these statements correct in every particular, we agree to pay Ten Thousand Dollars to the Children's Aid Society. Provided, that, if they do report our statements correct, the aforesaid George P. Rowell shall pay Five Thousand Dollars to the same charity, and shall advertise the Committee's report and his distinct admission and retraction of his previous lies as much as he has advertised the lies themselves. We further agree and bereby bind ourselves to give the same Committee the same facilities for examination concerning any of our statements as to amount of circulation this year, and to pay Ten Thousand Dollars more to the above charity if they do not report the same correct. Provided, again, that the aforesaid Rowell shall pay Five Thousand Dollars more if they do report them correct, and shall give the same advertisement of the result. The money on both sides to be deposited with the Committee before the examination But it will be necessary for Rowell to get some decent person to act for him in any visits to this office, and some responsible person to guarantee his living up to the agreement.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The silly talk about casting the electoral Vote of the South for Garfield has about come to an end.

Any such proceeding would have been dishonorable and
contemptible.—[Mobile Register (Dem.)] The indications are that Hayes is the only

Republican President we shall ever have who can ven-ture to sign an effective Civil Service Reform measure; a Democratic Congress must see to it that he gets an effective one to sign.—[Buffalo Courier (Dem.) The entire North will applaud the President

for sending another special agent to south Carolina to look after the census there. It elections had been a little more housest in South Carolina there might have been less suspicion of trand in the census returns.— [Providence Press (fud. Rep.)

Providence Press (Ind. Rep.)

DISINTERESTEDNESS.

From The Oreago Palladium (Bem.)

It seem to us that our party was never in better shape to adopt Civil Service than it is now. After the 4 m of March next it will not be an its nower, make it a party issue. Now it has no prospect of Federal patronage, for four years at least; and it has, therefore, no offices to loss.

MISSOURI SOON TO BE A REPUBLICAN STATE.

The great eastern and northern railroads running through Missouri asem to carry civilization, thritt and enter, rise all through that great State. More thritt and enterprise all through that great State. More than this, she is surrounded on three sides by three great Republican States, which are more or less pouring their population into Missouri, who carry with them an appration from on high as they move forward and upward. Again, eight-tentus of all the eastern limitarants are live Republicans who are doing a great work as farmers, merchants and miners, truth-bearers of all linds of gospets, and charged with the great reforms of the day. Then, again, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Scialia and many other of line fine cities and towns of missouri are already Republican; therefore it is only a question of time when the State of Missouri will give a good Republican majority, say in 1884, and from then good Republican majority, say in 1884, and from then on be declared a Republican State.

TOO BLIND TO SEE IT YET. From The Juckson (Mass) Comet (Dem.)

We do not hesitate to express it as our sincers be left that the Southern people, by immense majorities have faithfully sought and yearned for a true reconciliation with the Northern section, frankly acknowledging all the results of the war. Their flag is fusied forever. Nobody wants to try another experiment at separation. What then prevents a true and satisfactory restoration of the Union? Alas, caudot fores the answer. It is unbapply, the lingering pitterness and demagogy of Northern politicians—the inshift to be great in forgetfulness and forgiveness—an unrellingness for the Bouthern States to take back their equalplaces without the stigma of inferiority—a disposition to lead on insignificant shortma details of Southern conduct, and to forget essentials. Suppose a buildoze rises up acre and there, does that affect the great material point that the South is faithful to her alleginate?

ONE GREAT ADVANTAGE OF LIFE SENATORS.

From the Chicago Times (ind. Dem.)

A life Senator, coming to that office through the Presidency or through a seat on the supreme seach, would make the mere representative of a party, or of a sectional seding or interest, than a Senator chosen for a best term of years by a party, who is conscious of his dependence on his party for a return, at the expiration of that period, to a seat. Like members of the supreme back, he would not have the intentities to act as a partisan which is given by the consciousness of a tenure back, in which is given by the consciousness of a tenure of the sea mind will promotely admit that this party herality tends, in spate of his best intentions, to sometimes influence his action against his judgment. Every considerate observer known that this is the case; and thows that his is the case cause which has made the National Senate on a similar scale, what the House of Representatives is, a mer areas of partylam. It was intended to be the more duratified and conservative branch of the Lensators, less influenced by popular positions and large clauser is sufficienced by popular positions and large clauser is fully such a character, it is in the same intended to be the more duratified and conservative branch of the Lensators, tess influenced by popular positions and large clauser is sufficienced by popular positions and large conservative branch of the Senators is sufficienced in the social duratives, representing the sum of popular conductors and barry portform the social considerable number of the senators would change is considerable number of the senators would change is character in favor of great conservation (as any the word in the best senator and less spoils partyles). It is not possing the social or favor of great conservation (as any the word in the best senator and less spoils partyles). ONE GREAT ADVANTAGE OF LIFE SENATORS.

Said a school teacher: "It I have ten apples the give you have and your oig brother five, what whi be of P " Pil be lett," responded the younger brother

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

THE HARVARD ENTRANCE EXAMDIATION IIS EXTENSION TO WOMEN-HOW CAN A HIGHER GRADE BE SECURED !- A TEUE COEDUCATION OF THE SEXES.

Sin: In European countries, where the stronger

sex has ever enjoyed the hou's share of educational advantages, each concession made to women is the occasion of general and vehement comment. In the United States no such gulf has ever been fixed between the two sexes, the public school system having made almost impartial provision for both; and private endowments have of late aimed at supplying wemen with an education which may not compare very ill with that offered to American lads in at least the smaller male colleges. The available advantages have temperarily met the demand of American girls for a "higher education," and have reconciled them and the public to their exclusion from the supreme advantage of admission to th few institutions in our country which enjoy a European reputation, and which the wnol community is proud to recognize as representing our highest national culture. Hence indifference has been shown to the movement by which Harvard University has slowly become consided with her friends and arranged a scremade, interested in the cause of female education. The for armed formselves with bollers and potato-mankers special scheme of Harvard examinations for women. and formed in line under the window which sheltered now abandoned in favor of the Harvard entrance pedeacon and sends from the outer world, and then examination, stithough objectionable as a special per pounded the boilers and sang what toet called a scheme for women, was intrinsically excellent, yet it met with little encouragement; and the Har-vard "Annex," which at last offers to women many of the advantages enjoyed by resident students of the University, appears to be scarcely known or appreciated beyond the circle of people in the vicinity to whom it owes its existence Similarly, it is more than probable that the extension to somen of the Harvard entrance examina tion, which has taken the place of the special scheme previously offered, will awaken little immediate interest, yes, although only the examination is extended to women, and not the privilege of admission to the University, this step is of great importance as the first which Harvard has taken toward putting women upon the same footing as

Throughout the world it is becoming evident that special education for women is not a practical possibility, even if it were theoretically desirable. To speak plainly, it is clear that women are not worth separate attention. The leading educators in all countries have their hands full with the eduspend in scriously planning special schemes of education for women or in superintending the trial of these schemes when planued. Women have not as yet established any claim upon the attention of educators which can compare with that of the other sex. With a few exceptions, women have hitherto only displayed the abilities of second or third rate eral statement that for a time Mr Greeley's death | men; the physical weakness of a large proportion is an impediment to attaining high intellectual de assertion is fairs. This office never claimed a cir- velopment, and matrimony under existing condicolation of 180,000 when it had less than 40,000, tions generally enecks intellectual progress. Thus The circulation of The Weekly did not fall to less it is absurd to ask the educator to turn his attenthan 40,000 about the time of Mr. Greesey's death. | tion from the youths who in every department of science, art, and professional activity will yield him a thousandfold recompense of his labors, to the young of the other sex, from whom there is often no intellectual harvest to be anticipated, or if any, one of a comparatively insignificant character. Surely women can at most expect to sit below the salt at the feast of searning-not to have a separate board spread for them.

There is, however, no consistent theory of special chieation for women; the slightest glance at the subject will snow that there is no agreement as to what the ideal feminine edication may be. It is come, in listening to the views of thoughtful men upon this topic to observe how cach would generously admit women to the delights offered by his own field of thought, while anxious to withhis own field of thought, while anxious to withhald her steps from intellectual regions unattractive to himself. The classical scholar welcomes
her to the milk and honey of his Attic feast, but
shudders that she should turn from it to scale the
cold heights of mathematical abstraction or lose
herself in misty metaphysics. The mathematician
willingly undertakes the discipline of her erratic
intellect if she will forswear the pettiness of classical pedantry. The moralist can fancy no more fitemployment for the sex, reputed torch-bearers of
meral parity's fair fame, than study of the moral
law; while the psychologist anticipates from
woman's introspective disposition fresh light upon
the processes of thought.

Another class of men, while acknowledging that
mtellect has no sex, and that the ideal education

so full of effets inheritances and ernde experiment. But who can number the generations of woman-kind that will pass away before men are agreed as to what the ideal squeation may be ! Thus the cry umbug of fashionable female education. Let e observed, however, that a common system cincation for both sexes does not, at least in the primary and secondary stages of education, involve mixed schools. We have at command abundant teaching power of the secondary and lower orders from which we can draw for the separate instruction of young girls; but of the highest order of pedugogic power there is not enough to supply the institutions of superior education in any country. What felly then, to dream of commanding a supply for the exclusive use of women. At the stage of superior education, coeducation is inevitable; but coeducation has not properly the meaning which in this country is popularly attached to it, of domestic line in common. As understood by its more intelligent sapporters, coeducation simply means common instruction and common tests of proficiency. The social relations of the two sexes as fellow-students should be regulated by the same standards which instruction and common tests of proficiency. The social relations of the two sexes as fellow-students should be regulated by the same standards which would govern them in the other situations of life. In view of these considerations, let us hope that the extension to women of the Harvard entrance examination may help to create gradually in existing girls' schools a new curriculum and new standards of excellence; that it may lead, in conjunction with other influences, to the foundation of a different class of secondary schools for girls; and that it may suggest to the small women's colleges that, instead of supplying the mere preferce of a superior education, they would act more wisely in seeking to prepare their pupils by a sound secondary chication where such can be found. The Harvard entrance examination is held for the benefit of women as a local examination at four centres—Cambridge, Mass., New-York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati. In each of these cities a local committee makes provision for the proper conduct of the examination. It serves as an admission examination to the course of "Private Collegiate Instruction for Women" popularly known as the "Harvard Annex."

New-York, Nov. 23, 1880. Vard Annex." New-York, Nov. 23, 1880.

THE MINES OF NEW-MEXICO.

To the Editor of the Tribune Sin: The letters of your correspondent, Z L. White, written from New-Mexico, have been widely read and have excited interest in that Territory. I write to suggest that it might be well to issue an extra edition of THE TRIBUNE containing these letters. I think it would sell well. What would you consider an induce-ment on the part of persons interested in that Territory to get out an extra edition as indicated † New York, Nov. 22, 1880. S. B. ELKINS.

[Anticipating just such a public-spirited dispos tion on the part of gentlemen like Mr. Elkins who are interested in the future of New-Mexico, we have already prepared these letters in an extra issue of THE TRIBUNE, which is now ready to be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents. One of the grea New-Mexico interests has already ordered an edition of 3,000 copies for its own circulation, and we hope for similar and larger orders from gentlemen ike our correspondent .- Ed.]

THE PASSION PLAY. THURLOW WEED ENTERS A PROTEST.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The good sense and right feeling of our citizens were rarely, if ever, more conspicuously vindicated than in their refusal to accept bull-baiting as an amusement. That good sense and right feeling are about to be subjected to an ordeal through which it is hoped we may pass in a manner equally creditable. New-Yorkers justly absented themselves from exhibitions of Spanish cruelty. Will they distinguish themselves in a like manner when invited to a dramatic entertainment which descerates the Scriptures? There is "ample room and verge enough " for play-goers without assuming the vest-

"glad tidings without money and without price." throughout the world. If that large class of citizens who, for various reasons, do not frequent any of our numerous churches need entertainment other than the leguimate drams affords, they will become better and

ments and invacing the prerogntives of religion of

in personating those commissioned to proclaim

happier by attending "Jerry" McAuley's Mission in | FATAL FALL OF A SCAFFOLD. Water-st., the services of Song at Cooper Union, at Twenty-third-st. and at the Yorkville Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Mr. Thatcher, who leads the singing at Cooper Union and at Yorkville, lends an additional charm to the entertainments. If, as there is reason to hope, the melodious voice of Mrs. Wilson, sister of the lamented Mr. Bliss, whose half-divine hymns she sings with such surpassing sweetness, can be heard at Cooper Union, Passion

Plays may be advantageously dispensed with. This view of the question finds encouragement in the right-minded protest of Elwin Booth, and in the almost unnnimous expression of the Common

A NEW ELECTORAL SCHEME. HOW TO AVOID THE EVILS OF THE PRESENT SYS-TEM, WHILE LETAINING ITS ADVANTAGES,

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sm: There is a great deal of anxiety occasioned at every Presidential election by our system of electors. The system, under its established method of operation, is capable of defeating the expressed wishes of the people, and is meanable of doing any good. When the elector file his office at the best he is merely a sub-missive instrument, and the presence of his puotograph he amounts to bething. But if he nappeas to hold an office, if he happens to die, if anything precludes his filing his office, there is danger that the choice of the peoole will be defeated. I wished at the late election to vania I had to vote for twenty-nine electors, whom I must know to be the Garfield electors, and must know must know to be the Garfield electors, and must know hat their right names and so others were on my thick!. This involved an amount of vigilance and care that is sliggified in amount of vigilance and care that is sliggified by it. Now it seems to me that we might have a conego of States for electing the President, instead of a conego of states for electing the President in second in the present system, with more of its evils. I would have the states represented in this college by a count as now, according as therefor sentetions are has in Congress, and women I voted for James A. Garfield I should have nis name abone upon my build, and it he received a majority in Pennsylvania that majority should have the same force in making all. President that it does under the present system. Stony Fork, Penn., Nov. 23, 1880.

"OLD" 329, INDEED! To the Editor of The Iribune.

Sin: In November, 1843, thirty-seven years age this ments, an action in ejectment was tried in the supreme Court, Troy, N. Y., the title of which was Sherman against Garffeld; and, strange to say, aside from the parties to the action, the most prominent peron figuring in it was a man by the name of Grant. But CHARLES PLACE.

Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 23, 1880.

THANKSGIVING IN NEW-ENGLAND. THE HISTORIC THANKSGIVING DAY BONFIRES OF NORWICH-VOUND MERRY-MAKERS IN REGGARS'

VION AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 25 .- This little old pictursque New-Englan : town observes Thanksgiving Day as no other place does in all the country. Norwich, which now lacks but three years of having completed the first quarter of her third century, is built among and upon a group of hills as bold, if no as classic, as Rome's; and when, just after nightfall of Thankagiving Day, the sated diner strolls to a window or perch, he discovers, rising from as many of these eminences as his view can command, slender columns of flame against the darkness, and groups of children "skyjarking" about in the raddy light. The shaft of fire lasts but fifteen or twenty minutes, and then rapidly subsides with the destruction of the material on which it fed; but in a moment a fresh one is lit in its stead, and the succession lasts for two or three nours. Sometimes the scone is still further enlivened by the use of "fire balls," made of candlewicking, soaked in turpentine, and having been ignited, tossed about by the lads who conduct this

the eve of the Fourth of July in many other places

But the Thanksgiving bonfires of Norwich date back to early Coionial days, and have a peculiarity of construction which probably has not been imitated elsewhere. Instead of piling boxes, crates and barrels promisciously in one broad pyramidal heap the boys select barrels only for this purpose, and impule them, one above another, on tall poles set upright, in a group, upon the cleared summits of the bills. Anywhere from two to a dozen of these stacks are erected, according to the abundance of not the barrel crop, which has suffered somewhat this year from the depredations inciat to a proper celebration of the late electro ian says: "It is remembered also, that having, at he head of a gaing of boys, selzed and rolled away ome valuable casks from a shop yard, to ad in making the usual Thanksgiving bouffre, casks were arrested on the way by an of-r, sent by the owner to recover them; upon ich young Arnold was so enraged that he stripped his coat on the spot, and dared the constable, a which young Arnold was so chraged that he stripped off his coat on the spot, and dared the constable, a stout and grave man, to fight him." As Arnold was born in 1741, and, from the connection in which the story is told, it would appear that he was still a child when this incident occurred, it is fair to infer that at least a hundred and twenty five years ago, when Norwich was only a century old, this practice could be spoken of as "the usual Thanksgiving

could be spoken of as "the usual Hanksgiving bonder."

Apropos of local usages at this season, it might be added that in northeastern Massachasetts, a few years ago, the custom waiely obtained among children, of going about from door to, door, Thanksgiving eve, begging for something to cat. The youngsters who induiged in these pranks were not needy, and the soliciting was done in fun. The follity was enhanced by ragged costumes, faces "made up" with burnt cork and paint, and other disguises. The boys turned their overcoats inside out, and the gris searcased the rag-bag for outlandish trumpery for their wardrobes. These visits were paid to the calidren's own friends very often, but the carnival license of the custom permitted them to go to other people's houses as well. Indeed, in the homes of the well-to-do a host of such guests were expected the night before the holiday, and were expected the night before the honday, and they were always nivited in, except when the roy-sterers sumbled unawares upon some gradging householder. The hosts and hostesses on these occasions would bestow unlimited pie and doughnuts upon the burle-que beggars; and happy was the youngster who was not looled with an apple "turn-over" containing cavenne pepper, some time in the

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Appropriator the act 21 wars

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27. 1 a. m .- The barometer is highest in New-England, and lowest in the extreme Northwest. The temperature has fallen slightly in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, an risen decidedly in the Upper Loke region and the Northest. Cloudy and threatening weather prevails in the Middle, South Atlantic, Guit States and Outo Valley and Tennessee, accompanied by rain or show in the Middle, South Atlantic and West Guif States. Northerly who is continue in the Middle, South Atlantic and West Guif States, and southerly winds in the Upper Mississippi Valley and Upper Lake region.

For New-England, I were barometer, followed by sta-monary or higoer temperature, westerly winds, shifting to easierly or southerly, etc. r or partly cloudy weather. For the Middle Atlantic States, stationary or lower barometer, higher temperature, northerly veering to south or west winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with

Cautionary Signata. Cantionary signals continue at Breakwater, Chinea-teague and Cape May.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

1 3 4 5 6 7 1 10 11 2 1 4 5 6 7 9 10 11

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Nov. 27, 1 a. m .- The tendency in the barometer yesicrday was upward. Clear and cloudy weather prevailed, with right show during the lasquar er. The temperature ranged between 24° and 31°, the average (27%) being 13% lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 4° higner than on Thursday.

Conter and cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with enables of occasional light snow, may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day.

FIVE MEN THROWN INTO THE RIVER. CRUSHED AND NEARLY DROWNED-INE MAN INSTANTLY RILLED-A STAGING BROKEN BY THE WEIGHT OF AN IRON GUIDER-WHAT LED TO THE ACCIDENT - THE ASSISTANT FOREMAN UNABLE TO ACCOUNT FOR IT.

Five workmen were thrown into the Harlem River yesterday afternoon by the sudden fall of the staging between two of the piers of the new bridge at One-hundred-and-fifty-eighthst. The men were shifting a heavy iron girder designed as a part of the bridge truss, when it slipped from them and fell upon the staging, which was already supporting three other pieces of the truss. The added weight and shock of the fall broke through the staging and scattered it in ail directions. One of the men was instantly killed and the others were badly

instantly killed and the others were badly injured.

AN ACCIDENT NOT YET EXPLAINED.
The temporary scaffolding between the third and fourth piers of the new bridge of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad across the Harlem River, at One-handred-and-diffusedgibest, gave way suddenly at haif-past 2 o'clock yeserday afternoon, and five workness, employed by D. R. Kelly, the contractor, were precipinted into the river. One of the men, Louis Gegata, was instantly killed, and one of them, Preservek Gegata, was instantly killed, and one of the man, Preservek Gegata, was instantly killed, and one of the men, Louis Gegata, was instantly killed, and one of the men, Preservek Gegata, was obadly-reported that he will probably die. The other three, Patrick Cavanagh, Henry A. Case and Heary O'Connor, were passfully hurt. The body of the dead man was taken to the Thirty-seemal Presenct Station and the wounded men were taken to the Kinsty-minth Street Hospital.
The bridge was begun instrument, and the work has seen pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Besides a large stone pier in the centre of the river, there are four stone piers in the centre of the river, there are four stone piers in the centre of the river, there are four stone piers in the centre of the river, there are four stone piers in the centre of the river, there are four stone piers in the centre of the river, there are four stone piers in the centre of the river, there are four stone piers in the centre of the river, there are four stone piers in the centre of the river, there are four stone piers in the centre of the river, there are four stone piers in the centre of the river, there are four stone piers in the centre of the river, there are four stone piers in the centre of the river, there are four stone piers in the centre of the river, there are four stone piers in the centre of the river, there are four stone piers in the centre of the river, there are four stone piers in the centre of the river, there are four stone piers in the centre of the river, there

the west bank of the river. Three of the griders between the third and fourth piers had been placed upon the scaffolding and the fourth grider was raised yesterday by a derrick. When it was released from the derrick, it is claimed by the workmen, the additional weight imposed upon the scaffolding was more than it could support, and the suiden codapse of the whole structure was the result. Henry A. Case, the assistant foreman, accounts for the accident in another way, and says that the scaffolding was strong enough for the nor. the west bank of the river. Three of the girders be- \$10,000.

feet of water in the river at the point where workmen and timbers descended together. It is to this fact that the escape from drowning of several of the men is due, as much as to the prompt action of the stonecutters and other workmen engaged unon the bridge, who instantly busied themselves with the rescue of the fallen mes.

Louis Gognia was instantly killed either by falling upon one of the iron girders or receiving the girder upon himself. Cavanagh was caught between a girder and a great mass of timbers, and was forced down in such a way that he must have been drowned had not one of the stonecutters wided in through the mud and water and held his head above the water. Cavanagh was and held his head above the water. Cavanagh was and held his head above the water. Cavanagh was and held his head above the water. Cavanagh was and held his head above the water. Cavanagh was and held his head above the water. Cavanagh was and held his head above the water. Cavanagh was and held his head above the water. Cavanagh was and held his head above the water. Cavanagh was and held his head above the water. Cavanagh was and held his head above the water. Cavanagh was and held his head above the water. Cavanagh was and held his head above the water. Cavanagh was and held his head above the water. Cavanagh was and held his head above the water. Cavanagh was sold to the behavior and finoson Canal in the water a quarter of an hour, and from eight to ten men were required to release him from the timber that pressed him down. Case managed to make his way to the shore unaided and declined all offers of assistance until he was assured that his companions had been taken from the river. He then confessed that his arm was fractured and that he was bruised all over, and was persuaded to

go to the hospital.

Sergeant Edward Carpenter and Officer John Brown, of the Thirty-second Precinct, arrived aimost immediately after the accident occurred, and rendered assistance to the injured men. Capina Steers and a squad of police wire sent for, and ambulances were crossed from the Ninety-muth Street Hospital. The body of Lonis Gognia was taken in court by the suller and the wounded men were feature of the celebration, just as was customary on

charge by the police, and the wounded men were sent to the hospital.

A reporter of FIET THBUNE saw Henry A. Case, the assistant foreman, at the hospital last evening, and obtained from him a story of the cause of the accident that is discredited by the theory of the workmen engaged about the bridge. Case was in great pain and apparently could was in great pain and apparently could not speak connectedly. He said: "I cannot account for the accident at all. I built the sciffolding with the timbers furnished to me, and I been in this business for twelve years, and this is my first accident. I do not think anybody was to blame in this matter, but that it was a pure accident. The five of its were getting the end section of the too chord of the tanding on its edge and we gave it half a turn lay it over, when somehow it tripped on the block-ing and turned clear over. It got a fall by this means of about a foot and a half, and the sharp edge struck the timbers, carrying away two sections

edge struck the timbers, carrying away two sections or bends of the staging.

"The girder was about thirty feet long and weighed about two toos. Thice other pieces of the truss were on the staging, and we were about to lay this piece down to connect them. Five men were on the staging and another was just coming up. I had just got there myself. Frederick Gognia called to me to go up and help. I cannot, for the life of me, understand how the thing happened; the iron got away from us in a flash. I have always told the men to be cautious when handling the iron pieces and not to go too fast. When I saw that the iron mat slipped I thous when handling the from paces and not to get too tast. When I saw that the from had slipped I jumped. I was struck by a plank and I don't really know what did happen after that." Several of the men who work upon the bridge were not last evening by a Tribunk reporter in a

were net last evening by a TRIBUNE reporter in a shop at One-annalred-and-torty-fourth-st. and Eighth-ave. They did not hesitate to assert that in their opinion the accident occurred because the staging was improperly and nastily constructed; they said that the timbers were not strong enough and that they were not properly braced. The staging was raised live or six inches above the height of the mers on either side of it, in order that the parts of the truss might be inad upon it and be connected together. When this should have been accomplished it was the intention to withdraw the staging and allow the truss to come directly upon the piers for its support. The workness said that the staging ore the weight of three of the pieces. the staging core the weight of three of the pieces, but that it went down under the weight of four. The following is the list of persons who suffered by the accident:

KILLED. Gognia. Louis, age thirty five. He was married, and was a French Canadian. He was dead when taken from the water, his skull having been crushed.

Casz, Henry A., assistant foreman, age forty five. He is married, and lives at No. 226 East. One-aundred-and-twenty-ixth-st. His right arm was fractured near the shounder, and his body was contused nearly

all over. CAVANAGH. PATRICK, an Irishman, thirty-four years old VANAGH. PATRICK, an Irishman, thirty-four years obt. He is married and lives in One-hundred thest, between Eighte and Ninth-res. One of als thighs was fractured, and he was suffering last evening from the shock and a signi concassion of the brain. OSNOR HEARY. He is unmarried, wenty-three years of age, and lives at One-hundred and effly-third-si, and bruised about the body. He went to his home from the mostific.

the mospital.

GOGNIA FRIDENICK, age twenty-six, a French Canadian, and hother to Louis Gognia. He is married, and lives at Oue-handred-and-fly-tard-st, and Fourth-ave. He was badly cut about the face and is severely injured by concussion of the brain. He will

PIGEON-SHOOTING TOURNAMENT. SECOND DAY OF THE SPORT AT BERGEN POINT.

The second day of the pigeon-shooting tournament at Bergen Point opened early yesterday morning and continued notif dusk. The first costest was for the Barron Cup, which was open only to members of the New-York Gun Clab. This prize is offered by Dr. Bur ron, of this city, and must be won three times before it becomes the property of the contestant. It was first contested for March 6, when it was won by Colonel Arnstrong, whe, on May I, was the second time a suc-cessful competitor. G. B. Greer, R. Knowies, H. Peblin, and G. Hoey have successively won the cup. This match excited much interest among members of the club, and the few speciators who, with tightly-buttoned overcoats, were gathered on the steps of the little pa-villon to witness the contest. The following shows the records of the contestants and their handwap distances: Colonel Butler, 30 yards, 9 birds out of 10; J. C. Styles 26 yards, 8 birds; Co opei Armstrong, 30 yards 6 birds L Stane, 26 yards, 7 birds; F. C. Arnold, 29 yards, t birds; Mr. Dunieavy, 28 yards, 7 birds; Mr. Edmonds 30 yards, 7 birds; Mr. Bristol, 27 yards, 8 birds; Mr. Parker, 29 yards, 7 birds; Mr. Arneid was declared the winner after a contest of three tie shots with Colonel limiter.

The next contest on the programms was the handicap

match, open also to visiting clais. The tollowing shows he entries and records: Mr. Edmonds (Soul), of the Riverton Club, of Philadelpina, handlean rise, 28, reore 10; Cotonel Armstroty, of the New-York Club, 28, 9; Mr. Jorden, of the Narraganest: Club, 28, 8; Chionel Burier, of the New-York Club, 29, 9; E. G. Marphy, of the New-York Club, 30, 9; Mr. Arabin, of the New-York Club, 29, 8; Mr. Arabin, o the New-Yerk Club, 25, 8. The first prz., a trong. doz. valued at 385, was a warded to Mr. Edmonds Club). The second prize, 50, after a tie contest, was divided between Colonia Art, strong and Mr. Envier. Mr. Arnabia and Ar. Jordan divided the tanci prize of \$29.

The shooting was more brisk than on the proceeding day, as the birds left the traps more readily, and the contestants and not the falling stow to contend with the meeting will be conclaimed to lay, with a match for the championsam open to the visiting clubs and members of the New-York Association.

RAIL WAY INTERESTS.

RAILROAD AND FERRY REPORTS. THE CONDITION OF SEVERAL COMPANIES-RESULTS OF THE YEAR'S BUSINESS.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—The following reports we been received by the State Engineer: Gr nd Street and Newtown - Cauta, \$200,000; paid, \$170,080; unded debt, \$152,500; flutting debt and top pr., \$3,550; flutting debt present report, \$750; receip a room ensembers, \$166,547 98; from other courses.

counts for the accident in another way, and says that the scaffolding was strong enough for the purpose which it was designed to serve.

When the scaffolding collapsed the men were first thrown into the air and then fell into the river, a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet. The timbers and the iron girders flew in all directions, and the mea were struck by the flying pieces. The tide was out and there were not more than two feet of water in the river at the point where workmen and timbers descended together. It is to this meaning timbers descended to the first part of the purpose of smares of stock, \$2,000°000°; namber of smares of stock, \$2,000°00°; namber of smares of stock, \$1,772,000°; number of smares of stock, \$2,000°; namber of smares of stock, \$1,772,000°; number of sma

in 1876 and is now operated by them.

Anony and Susquenama—tapital stock, \$3.500,000;
cartail stock subscribed, \$3.500,000; cartail stock in \$3.500,000; cartail stock in \$3.500,000; cartail stock in \$3.500,000; cartail stock in \$275,496 86; innded tool, \$6,448,000; total funded and infinited adolt \$6.603,496 86; rate of increase per annum, 7 per cent; tumber of stockholders, 449, 10 bitor-10 cess of road and equipment, \$700,607 15; to improvements made by the Delaware and finison time Company, \$3.193,496 86; other cebts, \$297,362 85; total, \$40,133,496 86; other cebts, \$297,362 85; total, \$40,133,496 86; other cebts, \$297,362 85; total, \$40,133,496 86. Credit-Capital stock, \$3.500,000; incare dense, \$6,18,000; diz, \$275,496 86; total, \$10,193,496 86.

The anomal report of the timen Ferry Company of Brook yn was fled with the secretary of State to-day, it shows: Asset s-Boats, \$455,000; ferry buildings, etc. \$248,000; ten ceate, \$212,000; machnery, \$20,000; inaber, \$5,500; norses and carts, \$2,000; come furname, \$2,000; com and wood, \$45,400; nous outstock, \$680,000; United States bonds, \$300,000; taxes due by Gay of New York, \$27,749 75; petil cash, \$1,000; cash in bank, \$123,245 99. Lannifess-Pand capital, \$1,000,000; City of New York, \$27,749 75; petil cash, \$1,000,000; cash of New York, \$27,749 75; petil cash, \$1,000,000; cash of New York, \$27,749 75; petil cash, \$1,000,000; cash of New York, \$27,749 75; petil cash, \$1,000,000; cash of New York, \$27,749 75; petil cash, \$1,000,000; cash of New York, \$27,749 75; petil cash, \$1,000,000; cash of New York, \$27,749 75; petil cash, \$1,000,000; cash of New York, \$27,749 75; petil cash, \$2,000; cash of Sanday, \$30,000; cash

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION.

At a meeting of the bondholders of the Rochester and State Line Radrood Company Monday Adress Isetin, jr., Anson Phelps Stokes and Walston H. Brown were appointed a committee to buy the road whenever it should be affered for sale. The new com-Pitisburg Railroad Company. A decree for the sale will be given probably early in December, and the reorganization will be completed in January According to the present plan the obligations of the new company will be limited to \$12,000 a mile first mortcase; \$16,000 a mile become bonds,

the new company will be limited to \$12,000 a mile first morticiae; \$16,000 a mile bacome bonds, and \$20,000 a mile stock. The total amount of these configations will amount to about \$5,625,000. It is the purpose of the new company to extend the present line, but the plans have not occur in by perfected.

The Rochester and State Line Railread extends from Rochester to faismantica, a discurse of 1074g miles. The road was organized in 1859 and opened to travel in May, 1878. The authorized capital was \$2,500,000, and the funded debt was \$2,349,900 at the date of the intest report. The company has been in the hands of a receiver for about a year.

A plain of reorganization has been completed, to which the bonds observed may become a purly at any time before the date of the sale. There can be no toubt of the success of the plant which has received the abouts. The securities of the new company will be distributed as follows: Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the old company will receive new first mortgage bonds to the amount of one-maif of the par value of the old company will receive new first mortgage bonds to the amount of one-maif of the par value of the old company well received new first mortgage bonds and one coupon in addition, and though a hope of stock to each \$1,000 bond upon payment of \$50 for each five shares; too leas of the abendure bonds of the old company will receive herome bonds are for the road five shares; too leas of the debendure bonds of the old company will receive herome bonds at par for the unit amount of their noidings. The capital stock of the new company will be \$2,500,000.

It is contemplated to extend the road from Rochester to Lake Outario, and to provide funds for the cost of this xicession by the issue of first mortgage bonds at the rate of \$12,000 a mile, and income bonds at the rate of \$12,000 a mile, and income bonds at the rate of \$12,000 a mile, and he constructed.

MONEY FOR THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

MONEY FOR THE NORTHERN PACIFIC. It was said yesterday by those interested in marketing the first mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Kadroad Company that the particulars of the agreement would be made knowe to-day. Great curiosity has been excited by the delay in making known the results of the negotiations, although friends of the company have insisted strenuously for a week that the negotia have hististed strenuously for a week that the negoti-tions had been completed. The firms of Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Winslow, Lanter & Co. have taken a promi-ment part in arranging the syndicate, which is said to be composed of some of the best known bankers in this security and Europe. On the American houses, Morton, Bluss & Co. J. & W. Sengman & Co. and August Belmont & Co. are supposed to be interested in the scheme. The money which will be commissed from the sale will be suf-flerent to complete the company's railroad, of which about Soo miles remain to be built. Friends of the road are sanguing that it will be completed within three years at the longest.

POSSIBLE UNION OF PACIFIC RAILROADS. Whether the Pacific railroads will be concollidated under one management is a question said to be avolved in great doubt at present. No progress in the matter has been made stace TH: TRIBUNE amounted that a general plan of the proposed auton had been placed in the hands of one of the Boston directors of the company for consideration. Referring to this for the company of the company said yesterday; are another director of the company said yesterday; You know that a large port of our-stock is held in Boson and more depends upon the decision of the Boson occasioners; they are very solid and—well, very

ten months of 1880, as compared with the same period in 1879, show an increase in gross exhibits of \$6,102.975 and an increase of expenses of \$3,367,314. All these west of Pitasburg and Ette, for the ten months of 1880, show a surplus over that titles of \$2,505,837, being a gain over the same period in 1879 of \$1,803.819.

WHAT THE WABASH LINE WILL DO. CHICAGO, Nov. 25 .- Solon Humphreys, president of the Wannah Road, was here to-day. He says the Humesten and Shennadoah Line in Iowa with he pushed to spredy completion, tons giving the Wabash a direct ine from Chicago to Omahu. There is no way, he says of stopping the milrood war other than by conceding the Wabash claim of one-third the St. Louis business. Passenger rates may be raised to a full price, say \$5 to st. Louis when the Wabash gets further muchisefty, but mul Twelfthest, is reached it will self lickets \$1 less than any other read.

Thomas Messenger, representing the owners

A ROAD TO BE SURRENDERED.

of the railroad running from Flushing to Great Neck, L. I., six and a half miles in length, has made a demand upon Receiver Sharpe, of the Long Island Railroad, for some time has been operated by the Long teland Rail-read Company. The receiver will driver up the read December 1, and notices have been issued that no trains will be run cast of Flushing Made-st., after Novem-

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW YORK ... NOV. 26, 1882. ARRIVED.

Str Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with induc to Wm Pride & Co.

Civide & Co.

Rark Emanuele B (Ital), Nicora, Southampton 50 days,
with iron to order vessel to F Dassort.

Bark Kalstad (Nor), Monsen, Pivmouth, E. in ballast to funch, Edve & Co. Fork Maggie Elitot (of Halifax NS), Waters, Boston, in bal-Hirs Ruby, Hice, Trinidad 23 days, with sugar to D Trow ridge & Co. MOVEMENTS OF STRANGES.

FOREIGN PORTS. Loxpov, Nov. 28 - Arrived, siza Baccelona (Br), Andersee, rom Montreal; Plantyn (Best), Faik, from New-York for htwerp. htvescoot, Nov. 26. - Arrivet, air Erl King (Br), Leggets, Gron New-Orleans, Quincurvey, Nov. 26.—Safles, str Germanic (Rr), Kennedy from Loverpoot for New-York. Arrived, sir Ohio, Morrison, from Philadelphia for favor-

Sooner or later, a neglected cold will develop e constant cough, shortness of breath, inding strength and wasting of flesh, all symptometry of agree scripts one affection, which may be avoiced or pulliated by Ising in time Dr. Jayne's Expectorant,

BROW HEAD, Nov. 26. Arrived at 3:30 a m. str City of Chester (Er., Brooks, from New York for Liverpool.

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MARRIED.

CARPENTER-RUSHMORE-At the residence of the bride's parents, on November 25, 1880, by the flev. T. R. Silcer. William Heavy Carpenter, of New York City, to Suby G. daugiter of thomas in Rubinovic, of Manaconeck, N. Y.

Josephine H. Garrett, of New York S.IW.
DISBROW-VELDENBURGH-On Wednesday, November 24, 48 the resisence of the hine's parenta, by the Rev. Moses L. Schilder, D. D., J. Lavinizston Businew, of New Mochelle, to Aumie E. doughter of Stephen G. Versienburgh, of Montal Vernon, S. Y. No cards.
GILLETT LOBING-At Eleman, S. Y. November 24, 1880, by the Rev. George B. McKnight, D. D., Major Lewis W. Gillett in Carrie, others daughter of the Late James B. Loring, all of Edular.

all of Einita

GRATACAP-CHAPMAN-On Tuesday, November 23, by
the 168*, F. Sottome, at the residence of the bride's parcula,
Jonn R. Granacab, of Falmoniat to Myra H., daughter of
John Chapman of Tremon.

KING-CARPENTER-On Thanksgring Day, November
25, 1880, at the residence of the bride's parcula, by
L. F. Moore, Dr. A. Foster King and Kittle, angliser of
Samuel Carpenter, eag, all of Pisching N. V.

MILLER-BARCLAY-At Katonak, N. Y., Tharsday evenins, November 25, by the Rev. Philip Germand, Mass Marmare E., anighter of Honry Intellay of New York City, to
ME Lewis H. Miller, of Katonak, N. Y. No camb.

WESTRION-TRANFORD-At the residence of the father VES. BROOK - ILANFORD-At the residence of the father of the bride on Tuesday, the find hast, by the Rev. Dr. Feck, Pavid V. Weschrook, on of Judge E. R. Westbrook, of Engston, N. Y. and Jennie L., da., ghter of Dr. S. C. Hanford, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOODRUFF-HOPLER-At the residence of the bra mother, Tuesday, November 21, by the new I it Pan mother, fuesday. November 23, by the hev. J. B. Fanka, Mr. Warren, Woodraff to Miss Jenme Hopier, all of East Orange, N. J. No care.

DENNISTON—On Thursday, November 25, John A. Dennis ton, in the 6dth year of his age. Betatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the inneral from his list residence, No. 113 West Houston-st. (Ladlow-place), on Saturday, November 27, at 1 o'diox. No flowers.

No nowers.

FLOVD—Departed this life on Thursday morning. November 25. William R. Floyd, ared 45 years.

Notice of innersi in senday's papers.

PORSTER—On Thanksciving Day morning. Fifth day Neventher 25. Thomas R. Forster, in the 7 lat year of his age.

Friends and acquantances are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence. Brooklyn-ave., corner Prospect-place. Brooklyn, on Seventh day (Saturday), November 27, at 3 o'clock. BICKS-At his resolunce, Sand's Point, L. L. on Pourth day, Elevento mouth, 24th, 1880, James M. Hicks, in the 65th year of his age.

JONES-On Wednesday the 24th inst., at his residence, No. ONES-OR wonders are the state of the state o

that no flowers be sent.

NELSON-At Bronslyn, on Friday, November 26, Little Jane, wit of the Rev. T. A. Nessen, in the 26th year of her age, Funeral services Sanday, November 28, at 2:30 p. m., at her late residence, 97 Park place.

SPELLM SYER-At Edizabeth, N. J., November 25, of croupal dishitherts, Boyd smith, edicat son of the Rev. It Spellmeyer, pastor of St. James hieloholat Episcopal

ves and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday. 1.—On Tuesday evening, November 23, 1969, Minnie less daughter of John W. and Nellie F. Spicer, in the ear of her age. of funeral hereafter.

VAIL-In Jersey 13ty, on Friday, 26th inst., the Rev. Stephen M. Vail, D. D., in the 64th rear of his age.

M. Vail, D. D., in the 64th rear of his age.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral on Theoria, morniar. November 30, at the passence of his south law, 64 Grandst. Jersey City, at 1930 a. m., and from Trimity h. E. Church at 10 a. m.

Special Notices

A young indy of education and refluement wishes a notion as companion. She is an excellent reader and has had one experience with invalids Or, she would act as a nursery overness or amandeness. She refers, by permission, to dor-read Cornell, Calledor Merritt, Postmaster James and the litter of The Leibune. Address A. B. L., Box 978, Pitta-

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kein, and make depends upon the decision of the Boston stockholders; they are very solid and—well, very alow."

A meeting of the company's stockholders will be held in the first week in December, and it is said to be fining the first week in December, and it is said to be fining to that any action will be taken before that time.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 26.—A special dispatch to the stockholders of the Denver and Roo Grande Railway Company to-day General Pathoer voted nine tentils of the stockholders of the Denver and Roo Grande Railway Company to-day General Pathoer voted nine tentils of the stock Measra, W. J. Pathoer, W. A. Bell, C. F. Woertshofer, Russell Sage, Jay Gould and G. M. Donge were elected directions. New extensions were authorized. General Pathoer woted Mr. Gould's stock.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES COMPARED.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The statement of the Business of all the lines of the Pennsylvania Rail-road Company cast of Pittsburg and Erie for October, 1880, as compared with the business done in the same month in 1879, snows an increase in gross earnings of \$364.570 and an increase in expenses of \$382.106. The mails for Asylvania (Park November 2). The mails for Panis of December 2. The mails for Asylvania and Livingston leave New York November 2. The mails for Panis of December 2. The mails for Asylvania (Park November 2). The mails for Asylvania (Park November 2) and premise provided the panis for Janatics, Saranian and Livingston leave New York November 2. The mails for Mark November 2. The mails for Asylvania (Park November 2) and premise provided the park of the Panis of Janatics, Saranian and Livingston leave New York November 2. The mails for Panis of December 2. The mails for Asylvania (Park November 2) and Panis of Janatics, Saranian and Livingston leave New York November 2. The mails for Panis of December 2. The mails for Asylvania (Park November 2) and Panis of Janatics, Saranian and Livingston leave New York November 2. The mails for Panis of Panis of Panis of Pani